



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

(c) That it shall not be considered a compliance with this ordinance to strap or otherwise fasten the jaws of such animal together to prevent the opening of such animal's mouth.

(d) That this regulation shall be effective throughout the entire year.

(e) That this regulation shall be in full force and effect from and after March 15, 1912.

**Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 17, 1912.)**

*Be it resolved*, That section 551, chapter 24 of the Sanitary Code of the State of Louisiana, prepared and promulgated by the Louisiana State Board of Health under act 192 of 1898, as amended by act 44 of 1900, act 150 of 1902, act 184 of 1904, act 98 of 1906, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

"551. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish, give away, or to have in his, her, their, or its possession, any cocaine, eucaïne, opium, morphine, heroin, or any salts or compounds of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds, except upon the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine and bona fide prescriptions of dentists, which order or prescription shall be dated, and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, and shall be signed by the person giving the prescription or order. Such prescription or order shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation who shall compound or dispense or sell the articles ordered in the prescription, and such order shall not again be compounded or dispensed except upon the written order or prescription of the original prescribed for each and every subsequent compounding or dispensing of such article or articles. No copy or duplicate of such written order or prescription shall be made or delivered to any person, but the original shall at all times be open to inspection by the prescriber or properly authorized officer of the law: *Provided, however*, That the above provisions shall not apply to paregoric and bona fide proprietary medicines containing not more than 2 grains of opium, or not more than two-fifths of a grain of morphine, or not more than one-half grain of heroin in 1 fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, not more than 1 avoirdupois ounce: *Provided, however*, That the above provision shall not apply to preparations containing opium recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera when each bottle or package is accompanied by directions telling its use, or a caution against habitual use, nor to the powder of ipecac and powder of opium (commonly known as Dover's powder), or to liniments or ointments containing cocaine or its salts, when plainly labeled "for external use only": *And provided further*, That the above provision shall not apply to hospitals, scientific colleges, public institutions: *And provided further*, That the above provisions shall not apply to sales made direct by wholesale houses to hospitals, scientific colleges, public institutions, physicians, and dentists."

**Jails, Prisons, etc.—Care of Buildings and Prisoners. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 16, 1912.)**

(a) All jails, prisons, lockups, and camps, where prisoners are detained or confined, must be properly constructed, ventilated, and lighted.

(b) Each and every municipal, parish, or State prison, lockup, or camp, must be of sufficient size and strength to hold and keep securely the prisoners contained therein; and must contain at least four separate apartments, one for white men, one for white women, one for negro men, and one for negro women, with separate apartments for communicable contagious diseases. The building shall be fireproof, screened, properly ventilated, sufficiently lighted by day and night, adequately heated, and connected with water and sewer, including separate bathing facilities for whites and negroes.

(c) All cells shall be placed against the walls, so that each cell may have one or more windows opening to the outside, to insure an abundance of sunlight and fresh

air, and be provided with lavatory, drinking fountain, and water-closet. Each cell shall open into a corridor, which shall be provided with sanitary drinking fountain and a shower bath, with hot and cold water (shower for males and tubs for females).

(d) The interior of all prisons shall be painted white, floors made of cement or tile, waterproof, and incline to a drain.

(e) The floors, walls, ceiling of room and cell must be scrubbed with soap or lye and water twice a week, and the ironwork painted with white lead or asphaltum varnish (white) twice a year under the direction of the parish or municipal health officer.

(f) Every room or cell occupied by any patient prisoner suffering with a communicable infectious disease, when vacated, shall be disinfected and fumigated.

(g) It shall be the duty of the keeper, or manager, be he sheriff, marshal, executive of police department, or other employee, to enforce cleanliness among the prisoners, and compel them to bathe their persons when entering the jail and at least once each week while confined therein. The keeper or manager shall furnish soap and individual towels and clean clothing (when the prisoner is not able to provide the wearing apparel), especially underclothing, at the expense of the municipality, parish, or State.

(h) The water-closets must be kept in a sanitary condition, connected with water and sewer if within 1,000 feet of sewer main or lateral, or otherwise provided with water-tight containers, screened against flies and other insects, and thoroughly cleaned once a week, or often as necessary to keep in perfect order.

(i) All plans and specifications for new jails and repairs or alterations of old prisons shall be submitted to the State board of health for approval.

(j) Cooking and eating apartments shall follow the same rules as those prescribed for restaurants and hotels.

(k) Where large numbers of prisoners are confined it shall be the duty of the proper authorities in charge to provide hospital quarters, with necessary arrangement, conveniences, attendants, etc.

(l) Beginning July 1, 1913, the sheriff, marshal, or executive officer of the police department and president or duly authorized officer of the State board of control shall furnish the State board of health with quarterly reports showing the number of prisoners, white and colored, male and female, confined at that time in said prison, with a detailed statement of number of new prisoners received, also number discharged during preceding quarter, also showing number sick, with nature of illness and termination. This report shall give information relative to physical condition of prison, when cleaned, when fumigated, and when repainted, and such other data as may be required by the coroner or board of health.

(m) These regulations shall apply to all jails, prisons, lockups, and camps located in the State of Louisiana. It is understood that where the word "jail," "prison," "lockup," or "camp" appears in these regulations that all refer to the same subject.

#### **Oysters and Oyster Houses. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 26, 1912.)**

574 (a) It is unlawful to ship or sell oysters or other shellfish to which water has been added, either directly or in the form of melted ice.

(b) It is furthermore unlawful to ship, sell, or have in possession for sale, within this State, oysters or other shellfish which have become contaminated or polluted because of having been taken from insanitary or polluted beds, or because of having been packed under insanitary conditions, or because of having been handled in an uncleanly or insanitary manner.

(c) Oyster houses and other places where oysters are opened must be well lighted and well ventilated. All accumulation of shells and fragments of oyster meats must